THE LATE REPUBLICAN CONVENTION

DELEGATES FROM REBELLIOUS STATES.

In addition to the summary of proceedings of the Republicau National Convention which we published last week, we laid aside for a more convenient day a detailed account of its decisions in reference to the admission of delegates from the rebellious States, which, together with a fuller report of the proceedings and votes on the Presidential nominations, we now place before our readers.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS.

Mr. PRESTON KING, of New York, said: The Committee on Credentials, after a very patient hearing of the representations made by gentlemen who have appeared as delegates to this Convention, wherever there has been a question of their right to a reat here, from whatever cause that question may have arisen, have come to conclusions which they report as the report of the Committee, upon the main questions of which there has been entire unanimty But upon some points there will be a minority report, with the assent of the Committee and the Convention, of fered by the member from West Virginia, for himself and such others as may have joined with him. There will also be two or three points upon which I differ from the report, but desiring that it should be regarded as the report of the Committee, I conclude to agree to it as such, but to move to amend the report on my individual responsibility as a member of the Convention.

The report of the majority of the Committee was in substance as follows:

let. That the delegations from the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Vermont, Rhode Island, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania Delaware, Maryland, Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Phnois, Iowa, Minne sots, Oregon, California, Kansas, and West Virginia, were all regular, and are admitted to seats with all the rights and privil ges of members, except one district of Pennsylvania, which had elected four instead of two members. The Committee admit the two who rec ived the largest number of votes as delegates, and the other two as alter-

21. That there being two d-legations from the State of Missouri, claiming seats, the Committee recommend that those styling themselves the Union Radical Delegation be awarded the seats.

34. That the delegates from Virginia, Tennessee, Louisiana, and Arkaneas be admitted to all the privileges of the

floor except that of voting.
4th That the delegations from the Territories and the District of Columbia be admitted to seats and all the privileges except that of voting.

5to. That the persons presenting themselves as delegates from the State of South Carolina are not entitled to the

rights of delegates on the floor. Mr. W E STEVENSON, of West Virginia, presented the

minority report, which is as follows: The unders goed concur in the report of the majority of

the Committee on Credentials except that portion waich pr poses to exclude from the pr vilege of voting in the Couventien the delegates from the States of Virginia, Louisians, Arkansas, Tennes-ee, and Florida, and from the Territories of Colorado, Nevada, New Mexico, Dakota, and Montara. Therefore the unders gned recommend that the delegates from the said S ates and Territories be entitled to vote on all questions brought before the Convention." Mr. A H INSLEY, of Kansas, also presented a minority

report, signed by himself. This report advocates the admission of the delegates

from the Perritories of Nebraska, Colorado, and Nevada to seats and votes in the Convention. Their right to be thus admitted is placed on the ground that these Territories are about to pass from the Territorial condition to that of State sovereignties, by virtue of the late embling acts of Congress; and, as a precedent for this course, reference is made to the acts of the Republican Conventions of 1856 and 1860, in admitting the Kansas delegates.

The question was taken on so much of the majority report as relates to uncontested States, and that portion of the report was adopted by the Couvention.

Mr King moved to amend that part of the report relating to the Missouri delegation by substituting therefor the

That the delegation known as the Unconditional Union Delegation from Missouri be admitted with the delegates of the Radical Union Delegation, and that where the dele gations agree they shall cast the vote of the State, and where they do not agree the vote of the State shall not After considerable debate the amendment was rejected

and the question recurring on admitting the Radical delegation from Missouri as the only delegates from that State, it was carried-yeas 440, nays 4.

THE STATE OF TENNESSEE.

Mr. King, of New York, then proposed to amend the pranches of it) by admitting the delegates from Virginia, Tennessee, Louisiana, and Arkansas, with the right of voting, and by further providing-

" That the District of Columbia and the Territories be entitled to two votes only; and that no State, or District. or Territory be allowed to cast more votes than they have delegates present in the Convention, or in any case more than they are entitled to under the rules of the Conven-The previous question was called for and seconded, and

the main question ordered to be taken.

Mr LANE of Kanans, asked for a division of the ones tion, so as to take the vote separately upon Tennessee Arkaness, Louisiana, Nebraska, Colorado, and Nevada Mr. ELDEN, of Indiana, demanded a further division, so as to take the vote upon Tennessee separately.

The question was stated upon admitting the delegation

from Tennessee.
Mr. Cuntis, of New York. Do I understand that the question is upon admitting the delegation from Tennesee, with all the privileges of delegates, including that of

voting?
The PRESIDENT. The motion of the gentleman from Kansas is for a division of the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York, (Mr. Kirg) The effect of that emeudment, if carried, will be to give a vote to each of the delegates of the States and Territories named

The Convention proceeded to vote, by States, on admitting the delegates from the State of Tennessee to the floor, with the full right of membership, including that of voting, with the following result:

Yeas.	Nava
Maine	11
New Hampshire	10
Vermont	10
Marrachusetts	24
Rhede Island	8
Consectiont10	2
New York	16 Applause.
Pe n ylvania31	21 Applause.
Delawa e 1	R .
Maryland11	13 Hisses.
Mis. ouri 4	16 Hisses-changed t
	19 ayes, 3 nays much applause.
Kentocky 4	18
Ohio42	- Arp'ause.
Indiana	8
Il inois	32 Changed to ayes.
Mich gan 2	14
Wisconsin	3
Iowa 9	7
Monnesota 1	7
California 8	2
Oregon 6	
West Virginia10	-
Kansas 5	1
219	231

There seems here to be a histus in the record. Some of the votes given in the negative are above noted as having been changed. The vote, as finally recorded, shows that other changes were made. It is as follows:

	For.	Against.	Tor.	Agains
Mai - e	3	1	Obio 42	within
New Harpsh're.		10	Indiana 24	
V-rmout		8	Idinois 32	
Ma a nestte		24	Mirhigan 2	1
Bho'e I land		6	Wisconsin 15	
Conrecticut	10	2	lowa 9	
New Yor	66	-	Minnes ta 1	
New Jerney		11	Celifornia 10	
Pennsylvania			Oregon 6	
De aware	1	4	West Virginia 10	
Maryland	1		Кацвав 6	
Mis ouri	19	3	and the second second	
Ken ucky	4	18	Total 310	1.

The result was greeted with much applause, and so much of the original report as was thus amended was

I be PRESIDENT requested the chairman of the delegation from Temessee to report how many districts were represented, and how many delegates were present to re. Mr. MAYNARD. The number of delegates is fifteen. A

portion of the districts are represented by a single delegate

hir Regder, of Pennsylvania, inquired how many Con-gressional districts were represented by the Tennessee

Mr. MAYNARD. The delegates present represent the

State at large as well as the eight districts from which the State is entitled to elect members of Congress. A portion of those districts have one representative, others have two. of those districts have one representative others have two Tennessee, in the electoral college, would be entitled t ten votes-two for the Senate and eight for the House of Represen atives. A portion to the present delegation was elected to represent the State at large, and another por-tion to represent the districts. The district in which I reside is represented only—my own election being to represent the State at large—by my friend, Rev. Dr. Brownlow.

The PRESIDENT. The Chair will permit no further discussion until a report has been made in writing.

ARKANSAS AND LOUISIANA. Mr. LANE, of Kansas, said: We have admitted Tennes see, which has no State organization. Louisiana and Arkansas have a Free State organization, and I will now move that Arkansas and Louisiana be admitted by accla

The PRESIDENT. It is not in order without universal

Mr. STEVENS of Pensylvania, objected. The question was stated upon admitting the delegates from Arkansas and Louisians with the right of voting.

Mr. STEVENS demanded that the vote be taken by States; the demand was seconded, and the vote was as

follows: For	Against	For.	Against.
Maine 3	11	Kentucky 12	10
New Hampshire -	10	Ohio 42	-
Vermont 5	5	Intima 22	4
Messachusetts	24	Illinois 32	-
Rhode Island 1	7	Michigan 10	6
Conne ticut 0		Wisconsin 15	1
New York 61	3	Iowa 14	2
New Jersey 14	-	Minnesota	8
Pennsylvania 5	46	California 6	4
Delaware	5	Oregon 6	-
Maryland 1	*13	West Vi ginia. 10	_
Mi souri 17	5	Kan-aa 6	-
Tennessee 15	-		-
		307	167

The question was then taken upon that portion of the report as amended, and it was agreed to.

The PRESIDENT requested those delegates to report to the Secretary their number, &c., as asked by the delega

NEVADA, COLORADO, AND NEBRASKA. The question was stated upon admitting the delegations of the Territories of Colorado, Nebraska, and Nevada, with

the right of voting. Mr. LANE, of Kansas, stated that these three Territories are in the course of organization, and will cast their vote for the nominee of this Conventios.

Mr STEVENS, of Pennsylvaoia, called the gentleman

to order, the previous question not being yet exhausted.

The am-nument as stated was agreed to. That portion of the report was then agreed to a

VIRGINIA, SOUTH CAROLINA, AND FLORIDA. Mr. SCAMMON, of Illinois, asked what is to be done with

Virginia, South Carolina, and Fiorida? Mr Preston King. The only portion of the report which remains is that which relates to admitting the delegates from Virginia and Florida, without the right of voting; the rejecting the delegation from South Carolina, and adm tting the delega es of the Territories other than the three already passed upon, and of the District of Colum Mr. TARR, of West Virginia, moved that the report

Mr. CRESWELL, of Maryland, raised the question o order that under the previous question no motion to amend could be made.

be smeaded by allowing the delegation from Virginia to

The PRESIDENT sustained the point of order, and over ruled the amendment.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, moved to reconsider the ordering the previous question so as to permit amend-

Mr. SMITH, of South Carolina, inquired whether it would be in order for the delegation from South Carolina to be heard in favor of the claims of that State to be represented by a delegation here. The PRESIDENT. Under the previous question it would

be out of order. The remaining portion of the report of the majority of the committee was sgreed to. [Applause]

RECONSIDERATION. Mr. Brandager, of Connecticut, moved that the Committee on Resolutions be called upon for their report.

Mr. Stewart, of Maryland, said: As one who voted for the adoption of the report of the Committee on Credentials, for the purpose of moving a reconsideration, I now make the motion to reconsider that vote, and wish to state my reasons for desiring the vote to be reconsidered under which the delegations of Arkansas, Tennessee, and Louisi

and have been admitted with a right to vote.

The PRESIDENT. There is a motion pending, and the notion to reconsider is not in order.

The motion to call upon the Committee on Resolutions for their report was sgreed to; and Mr. RAYMOND, the chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, ascended the

stage and read the report of the committee. It was published in the Intelligencer of the 11th instant.

Mr. DELANO, of Ohio. I move that this Convention Mr. King, of New York, then proposed to amend the now proceed to the nomination of candidates for President remainder of the report (being the third, fourth, and fith and Vice President of the United States. Mr. CAMERON I move the following as a substitute fo the motion of the gentleman from Ohio:

> Resolved. That ABRAHAM LINCOLN, of Illinois be declared the choice of the Union party for President [applause] - nd Hannibal Bantin, of Maine, be the candidate for Vice resident of the same party. [Cries of

VOICES. Divide the resolution.
Mr, CRESWELL, of Maryland. I call for a division. STONE, of lows I ask if I can make an amend

ment to that resolution?
The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Pennsylvania has offered this as a substitute for the motion of the gentleman from Ohio. That is now the question before the Convention.

Mr. STONE, of Iowa. Then I move to lay it on the able.

The question was taken on laying the resolution on the table, and decided in the affirmative.

Mr. STONE, of Iowa. I move that Abraham Lincoln

of Illinois, be the unanimous nomi ee of this Convention.

The CHAIRMAN Will gentlemen listen for one moment. The gentleman from Iowa moved that the resolution off-red by the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Cameron) be upon the table. That motion has been put and car-The Chair then recognised Mr. Cook, of Illinois, as ried. having the floor.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania. I call for a vote by

States before the vote is declared to the house. Mr. STONE, of Iows, claimed the floor. Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania. I have not yet yielded

VOICES. State the question.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Iowa moved to lay upon the table the substitute effered by Gen. Cameron, of Pennsylvania. Mr. Stevens informs the Chair that, before that motion was put to the Convention, he moved a call of the States. Under the rules, before the announcement of the vote, a delegate has the right to move a call by States That being so, the Convention will now come to the ques-tion of the laying on the table of the substitute offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania, Mr. Cameron. Upon that the States have been called

Mr. CRESSWELL, of Maryland. I call for a division of the question.
The CHAIRMAN. The question is, shall the resolution offered by Gen. Cameron as a substitute be laid upon the

table. The Secretary will proceed with the call. Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, of Kentucky. I wish to make a motion covering the whole of this subject, and I hope the House will hear me for one moment. I want to modify it so as to lay the resolution on the table for the purpose of declaring Abraham Lincoln the nominee by

Mr. LANE, of Kansas. I appeal to the gentleman from Pennsylvania to wittdraw his resoution. It places us in a very awkward perdicament. I hope Gen. Cameron, alting the best wishes of the country, will withdray his resolution. Let us vote upon the motion put by the gen leman from Iowa.

Mr. CAMERON. To save all this trouble to gentlemen

who seem to wish to show their hands here, I will with draw it. [Appleuse.]
The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Cook, of Illinois, has the floor.

Mr. CAMERON, of Pennsylvania. I will withdraw it, o amend it by moving that this Convention nominate by ac-clamation Abraham Lincoln for a second term. Mr STONE, of Iowa. The gentleman is cheating me out of my meetion. I object.

The CHARRMAN. Mr. Cameron's motion to amend is not

n order. It must be an absolute withdrawal or none at They then rode brickly forward, and appear to have tek Does the gentleman withdraw his resolution?

Mr. Cameron, of Pennsylvania I will modify my resoution to make it nominate Abraham Lincoln by accla-

Mr. STONE. That won't do. You must withdraw it.
The CHAILMAN. The geotleman from Pennsylvania has
not answered the question of the Chair The question is,

whether the resolution has been withdrawn or not.

Mr. CAMERON. I want to modify.

The CHARMAN. That is not a definite answer, and can not be recignised as such by the Chair. The question before the Convention is upon the resolution offered by Gen. Cameron. A call of the States is demanded.

Mr. KAYMOND, of New York, obtained the floor, and,

after some remarks as to the best made of proceeding moved as a substitute for the motion of the gentleman from on-ylvania, that the roll of the States be called and that each delegation be called on to record its vote. [Applause.] Mr. CAMERON. I accept the mod fication.
Mr. DELANO also accepted Mr. Raymond's motion as s CAMERON. I accept the mod fiest on.

sub-titute for his original proposition

The question was then taken on Mr. Raymond's substitute and decided in the affirmative.

The Convention then proceeded to vote by States for a candidate for the office of President of the United States As the roll of the States was called the delegates from all of them cast their votes for Abraham Lincoln, with the exception of Missouri, which, under instructions, gave the twenty-two votes of that State for Gen. Grant. These, however, were changed to Mr. Lincoln before the result was announced, and the nomination was made unanimous. NOMINATIONS FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

Mr. MACE, of Indiana, presented, in behalf of that State, he name of Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee.

Mr. Scorr, of Iowa, on the part of that State, seco Gov. CAMERON, of Maine, in behalf of that State, presented the name of Hannibal Hamlin.

Mr. TREMAINE, in behalf of a portion of the delegation of New York, presented the name of D. S. Dickinson, of

Mr CAMERON, of Pennsylvania, nominated Hon. Han Mr. MAYNARD, of Tennessee, made some remarks in support of the claims of Mr. Johnson for the Vice Pre-

Mr. LYMAN TREMAINE, of New York, made remarks n advocacy of the claims of Mr. Dickinson. Mr. SMITHERS then obtained the floor, and moved that the Convention proceed to a vote, and upon that motion demanded the previous question.

This demand for the previous question was sustained, and the motion to proceed with the call of the roll was agreed to. The result of the vote was as follows:

Pil Maria Lind allow Land de de	Johnson.	Dickinson	Hamilia.	Butler.	Rossegn.	Burnside	Colfax.	Holt.	Tod.	King.
Maine			14							
New Hampshire	1	3	4	2			***			
Vermont	5	. 1	2	2	+++	85				
Massachusetts		17	3	- 9		-		2	100	
Rhode Island		1	. 3	2		9				13
Connecticut								***		1
New York	32	28	6			155				
New Jersey	2	12					1	L		
Pennsylvania				***		***		***		
Delaware		6								
Maryland		11	1							
Louisiana		7								
Arkansas	10								100	
Missouri	2									1000
Tennessee	15									
Kentucky									1	
Ohio										
ndiana										
Ulinois				***						
Michigan			16	***						12
Wiseonsin		10	4							
owa										
Minnesota		3	5		100					
Catifornia	. 5	5								
Oregon A							6			12
West Virginia	10				10					
Kansas	2	2	2							
Nebraska'	3	1	1							
Colorado		6			-	_	-	-	-	1
Nevada	- 6			-	-	-	1-	-	-	-
	-		145	-	-	-	-	-	-	1

Several of the States changed their votes to Johnso and the final result reached was as follows: For John 494, for Dickinson 17, and for Hamin 9. The votes given for Mr. Dickinson were, from Masse chusetts 3, Rhede Island 1, Wisconsin 10, Minnesota 3.

The votes given for Mr. Hamlin were, from Wisconsin 4 and from Minnesota 5
After some other business, mainly of a formal nature,

the Convention adjourned sine die.

THE MOVEMENT ON PETERSBURG, (VA.)

The movement on Petersburg (Va.) last week was made with about five thousand men, under the command of Gen. Gillmore and Gen. Kautz. The latter had four teen hundred cavalry, and the former one brigade of his own corps and one brigade of colored troops, under the immediate command of Gen. Hincks. The particulars of the expedition are given in the annexed letter:

HEADQUARTERS IN THE FIELD, JUNE 9 1864 Last evening there was an unusual sur around head-quarters. Staff officers and orderhes arrived and departed in quick succession. An indefinable feeling of expecta-tion was experienced by everybody. In Gen. Butler's tent a council of war was held. Gens. Gillmore and Kautz had arrived shortly after sunset, and remained in consultation with the Commanding General for several hours. During the still hours of the night troops were moved down and across to the ensterly side of the Appointtox river. A pon-toon bridge, seven hundred feet in length, had been thrown over the river, about a quarter of a mile below Point of Rocks. On the bridge had been placed a thick covering of hay, to deaden the sound made by the troops as they marched across. They numbered about four thousand and were composed of infantry, cavalry, and artiflery Gens. Gillmore and Kautz were in command.

Between midnight and two o'clock this merning the troops crossed noiselessly and safely. They rested for about an hour, and then took up their line of march for Petersburg. Gen. Gillmore, with the infantry, one regiment of cavalry, and some of Gen. Hinck's colored troops, was to enter the city by one of the country roads. Get Kautz, with his cavalry, was to enter by the turnpike at the south side of the city and destroy the iron bridge at that place. If they found it possible to hold the city they were to do so. But the principal object was to destroy

Gen. Butler had laid his plans for the capture of Peters burg with great skill It appeared almost impossible that the expedition should prove a failure The re known to have a very respectable force on our front, and to prevent them annoying the rear of the column commanded by Gens. Gillmore and Kauiz, he had determined to engage their batternes during the whole day. With that object in view he proceeded to the front shortly after six o'clock this morning, and remained at the signal station in the vicinity of Fort Wisconsin during the whole day.

Our gunboats had received orders to pay their respect to Fort Clifton. This is the strongest of the rebel works on our front. The firing from the Commodore Perry and other gunbosts stationed in the Appomattex river was beautifully accurate. The report of a heavy gun was heard and in a few seconds it was followed by a lesser report The shell had burst right inside the rebel works, as the white puff of smoke indicated. Firing was continued during the whole day from our batteries, and also from the gunboats. The guns in the rebel Fort Clifton replied very eevly, and are either of very small calibre or the ammun tion they use is of an inferior quality, for not one in a doze

of their shells came at all near ou: Works The expedition, to facilitate and insure the success of hich all the above mentioned precautions had been taken by General Butler, took up its line of march for Peters burg about three o'clock this morning. The roads were dry and in capital marching condition. Skirmishers were sent ahead, and also placed on either flank. After march ing unmolested for about two miles General Kautz, with his veteran raiders, turned sharply off to the left, and Gen Gillmore, with a regiment of cavalry, the infantry, colored troops, and several pieces of artillery, went to the right They were to reunite their forces in the city of Petersburg

The line of march of Gen' Gillmore's troops was through a pleasant country In a short time a low shots were fired t Gen Gillmore and his steff, while riding at the head o the column. None of the shots, however, took effect. The General's escort push d abead, and again a volley was fired This time one sodier was wounded, and several horses were maimed. Until the column arrived within about two miles of Petersburg the skirmishing continued, but no large rce of rebels was encountered

On arriving within eight of Petersburg Gen Gillmore, accompanied by Brig. Gen. Foster, reconnoitered the enemy's works, and found that Beauregard, for the defence of the city, had thrown up a most elaborate and perfect series of works. A few mounted men were ordered forward, when the fact was ascertained that the works were fully asnned and the rebels on the slert to receive our troops During Gen. Gillmore's march up from the river a woma had come forward with the intelligence that Besuregard had received information of our intended movement as early as one o'clock P. M. on Wednesday, just twelve hours before our troops began to march. After giving the subject due consideration, and consulting with his staff offi cers, Gen. Gillmore decided to return to the Appointtox. No word had been received from Gen. Kau'z and no firing had been heard, except from the gunboats and the batteries on our front. We proceeded at a very leisurely pace or our way back to the Appemattox, and arrived there safely about five o'clock this evening. Gen. Gil more's loss, all told, is about twenty five wounded. I did not learn that

any deaths had taken place.

Gen. Kautz, with his tried and veteran raiders, about eighteen hundred in number, rode considerably to the south and finally struck the turnpike leading to Petersburg the enemy considerably by surprise, for they managed to enter the rebel works, and actually penetrated for a short distance within the city. Finding, however, that General Gillmore and his troops had failed in the co-operating movement, and that he was in danger of being surrounded and cut off, a retreat was ordered. They, however, man aged to bring off with them a large number and several pieces or light articlery. The destruction of the bridge was not effected, in consequence of the rapidity with which the rebels were gathering in his rear and on

FROM CHINA.

News has been received of an important action on the part of the Chinese Government. On the 8th of March last Mr. BURLINGAME, American Minister to China, potifind the G vernment of that country of the appearance of the Alabama in the Chinese seas, and requested that she should be excluded from Chinese ports. A letter from Prince Kung has been published, in which he declares that orders had been given for her exclusion.

THE RE-NOMINATION.

INTERCHANGE OF OFFICIAL CIVILITIES.

From the Sami Official Journal of Last Evening. At an early hour this morning quite a number of dele gates to the late Baltimore Convention began to assen ble at the White House for the purpose of paying their respects to President Lincoln, and, the New Jersey delegation having called in a body, the President signified his willingness to meet that delegation and others at eleven o'clock in the East Room. Before the hour designated about one hundred of the delegates had assembled there, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, and other States being represented. At ten minutes past eleven the President entered the East Room, escorted by Gov. Newell, of New Jersey, and took a position in the centre of the room. The delegates then approached one by one, and were presented to the President by Gov. Newell. There was no speechmaking, but many congratulatory remarks passed between the President and his visiters. There were present many ladies and gentlemen not connected with the Convention who were also cordially received by President Lincoln.

THE NATIONAL UNION LEAGUE.

The members of the National Union League, adjourned resterday from Baltimore to this city, called upon the President this afternoon and had an interview in the great East Room. 'I hey were cordially received. The chairman of the delegation (Mr. Beard, of Brooklyn, N. Y.) spoke to the President as follows:

Mr. President: I have the honor of introducing to you representatives from the Union Leagues of the loyal States to congratulate you upon your renomination, and to assure you that we will not fail at the polls to give you the support that your services in the past so highly deserve. We feel honored in doing this, for we are assured that we are aiding in re-elevating to the proud position of President of the United States one to highly worthy of it, one among not the least of whose claims is that he was the emanci-

The PRESIDENT replied to this address as follows: Gentlemen: I can only say in response to the kind remarks of your chairman, I suppose, that I am very grate-ful for the renewed confidence which has been accorded to me both by the Couvention and by the National League. I am not insensible at all to the personal compliment there is in this, and yet I do not allow myself to believe that any but a small portion of it is to be sppropriated as a per sonal compliment I suppose the Convention and the Union League assembled with a higher view—that of taking care of the interests of the country for the present and the great future; and that the part I am entitled to ap propriate as a compliment is only that part which I may lay hold of as being the opinion of the Convention and of he League that I am not entirely unworthy to be entrust ed with the place which I have occupied for the last three pears. But I do not allow mys-if to suppose that either the Corvention or the Lesgue have concluded to decide that I am en her the greatest or best man in America, but rather they have concluded that it is not best to swap borses while crossing the river and bave further conclused that I am not so poor a horse that they might not make botch of it in trying to swap. [Laughter and applause.] After the conclusion of the President's remarks the Illi nois delegation entered the room and were cordially re ceived by the President. During a conversation between President Lincoln and several members of this delegation some mention was made that A. B. Sloanaker, of Pennsyl vania, had procured a flattering picture of him (the Presi dent) and presented it to the Iflinois delegation, and he said 'I suppose he made it from my principles, not my beauty,' [Laughter.]

OFFICIAL NOTICE OF THE NOMINATION. At half-past two o'clock this aftern on the committee appointed by the Baltimore Convention to notify President LINCOLS of his re-nomination by that body waited upon him for the purpose of performing that duty. The reception took place in the East Room, which was thrown open for the occasion. After each member of the committee was introduced Gov. DENISON, of Ohio, addressed the President as follows:

Mr. President: The National Union Convention, which clored its labors in the city of Battimore yesterday, appointed a committee, consisting of one delegate from each S are, with myself as its chairman, to inform you of your unanimous nomination by that Convention for re-election to the office of President of the United States.

That committee I have the honor of now informing you spreaent. In its behalf I have also the honor of present ng you with a copy of the resolutions or platform adopted by that Convention as expressive of its sense, and of the sense of the loyal people of the country which we represent, of the principles and the policy that should characterize the administration of the Government in the present

condition of the country.

I need not say to you, sir, that the Convention, in thus unanimously re-nominating you for re election, but give utterance to the almost universal voice of the loyal people of the country, and to doubt of your triumphant election would be little short of abandoning the hone of the fine suppression of the rebellion and the restoration of the au bority of the Federal Government over the insure Neither the Convention nor those represented by that body entertained any doubt as to the final result und your administration, sustained by that loyal people, and by our noble armies and gallant navy; neither did the Conven tion nor do this committee doubt the speedy suppression o this most wicked and unproveked rebellion.

I should add, Mr. President, what had escaped me, that t will be the pleasure of the committee to communicate to you in the course of a few days, through one of its most accomplished members, Mr. George W. Curtis, of New York, by letter, more at length the circumstances under which you have been placed in nomination.

President LINCOLN, taking the resolutions from his pocket where he had placed them, and unfolding the same, said: Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Committee: I will either conceal my gratification nor restrain the expressi of my gratitude that the Union people, through their Convention in the continued effort to save and advance the nation, have deemed me not unworthy to remain in m

I know no reason to doubt that I shall accept the nom nation tendered; and yet, perhaps, I should not declare definitely before reading and considering what is called the

I will say now, however, I approve the declaration i favor of so amending the Constitution as to prohibit elavery throughout the nation. When the people in revolt, with hundred days of explicit notice that they could within those days resume their allegiance without the overthrow of their institutions, and that they could not resume it afterwards elected to stand out, such amendment to the Constitution as in now proposed became a fitting and necessary conclusion to the final success of the Union cause. Such alone can meet and cover all cavils. Now, the unconditional Union men, North and South, perceive its importance and embrace it. In the joint names of Liberty and Union let us labor to give it legal form and practical effect.

At the conclusion of the President's speech all of the committee shook him cordially by the hand and offered their personal congratulations.

THE CAPTURE OF STAUNTON, (VA.) Richmond papers, heretofore received, have already made known the success of General Hunter's movement upon Staunton, (Va.) A letter from his command, dated at Staunton on the 6th instant, says:

"We came upon the enemy yesterday, in force, fifteen miles north of this place, and, after a brief but spirited fight, we whipped him most thoroughly, driving them from the field, capturing a large number of prisoners. The re-bels were commanded by Gen W. E. Jones and Gen. Im-beden, the former of whom was killed. To-day we pur-sued the rebels into and through this place, where they made little resistance, although the place is quite strongly fortified, and every male person in the place was ordered out in its defence. The disposition of our forces was such, however, that they could not have held it in any case, as we were on their front, flanks, and rear. We have captured a battery of six guns, several hundred prisoners, and many hundred thousand dollars worth of stores. We do not stop here. A still more important point is simed at. Crook's cavalry are with us and doing splendidly."

Another letter of the same date as the above says: "Our movements here have in every way been an entire auccess. We have thoroughly whipped and driven back the enemy, who is rapidly retreating toward the Blue Ridge. In our movements so far we have captured one battery of six pieces, beside other cannon of heavy calibre. Over a million dollars worth of stores fell into our hands. The amount of railroad property which we have destroyed and captured is large. We have taken a large number of prisoners. Some of them are mere boys. Considering the extensive character of our combinations, and the important results we have attained, our loss is not large in either killed or wounded. Crook's column and Averill's command met with decided success. Our forces are in hot pursuit of the enemy. Staunton is well fortified; but if the enemy had only remained to hold the place to the last extremity, we would have captured the whole rabe result The principal light took place on the line of the North River and Middle River. It is very difficult getting despatches to the rear, as we are now over one hus and seventeen miles in the enemy's country, or from Mar-tineburg and the line of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, the nearest accessible point of communication, and the road is lined all the way with guerillas."

MORGAN'S RAID IN KENTUCKY.

John Morgan, since he entered Kentucky at Pound Gap on the 28th ultimo, has swept through twelve of the coun ties in the castern portion of the State, and has robbed the inhabitants and destroyed the railroad lines. He met with a temporary check at Mount Sterling, but pushed on, after his defeat, to Lexington, which he entered on Friday moraing and destroyed the depot buildings. His purpose seems to be to do as much damage to public property as possible, and especially to destroy the railroad lines, with a view to operating in Georgia is on the Ohio, and any extended interruption to railroad communication with Chattanooga would prove a serious detriment to Gen. Sherman. But ing from the banks of the Rapid-Ann. the Union forces in Kentucky are actively engaged in restoring the lines of communication as fast as they are broken, so that no permanent damage will be sustained by the raid. Gen. Burbridge, with a heavy cavalry force, has defeated the raiders, and is now in pursuit of them.

DEFEAT AND ROUT OF MORGAN. CINCINNATI, JUNE 12 .- Morgan, with about 3,000 met attacked the 168th Indiana and 171st Ohio, under Gen. Hobson, at Cynthians. Kentucky, yesterday, and, after a It is not proper at this time to say precisely how Gen. pretty severe fight, compelled Hebson to surrender on Grant will attempt to discomfit the enemy. condition that his men should be immediately exchanged. The fighting took place principally in the streets of Cynthiana. Some of our troops took refuge in the courtmen on both sides have been holding intercourse with each house, and, in order to dislodge them, the stable near the other for interchange of newspapers and the barter of cofhotel was set on fire. About twenty buildings were thus fee and tobacco. In this way a great deal of mischief was consumed before the fire was extinguished. Our loss was likely to result, as information of vital importance is alfifteen killed and fifty wounded. Col. Benjamin, provost marshal of Covington, was mortally wounded. Col. Garris, 168th Ohio, was severely wounded. It is also reported that Gen. Hobson was wounded. Our loss in prisoners is the body to be exposed, the penalty is certain wounding, if from twelve to fifteen hundred men.

This morning Gen. Burbridge, who left Paris last night, fell upon Morgan while his men were at breakfast, and, after a severe fight, def-ated him, scattering his forces in every direction. About one hundred and fifty prisoners were taken, including twenty officers. Gen. Burbridge, at last advices, was closely following the fleeing rebels.

THE RAIDERS AT FRANKFORT.

LOUISVILLE, JUNE 12 .- Dr. Wheeler, U S. mail agent who has been at Frankfort during the siege, lett Frankfort at 4 30 this morning. He reports that the fight commenced at six o clock on Friday evening, lasting till dark, and at intervals during the night; the enemy approachin from Georgetown in two forces, aggregating twelve hun dred men, whereof seven hundredentered O.dand five bun-dred New Frankfort. They had no artillery. Asmall four-pounder had been placed before the fort to protect our rifle-pits, which was captured by the rebels, but was subsequently retaken. On Sacurday the firing continued from seven in the morning until three in the afternoon, with short intervals of interruptions. The rebels made two demands during the day for the surrender of the fort, both of which were refused by Col Monroe, of the 224 Kentucky, commanding the fort. The rebets abandoned the attack at four o'clock on Saturday afternoon, and by seven in the evening were moving eastward. The Federal loss was four wounded, one seriously. The rebel loss is un known The fort was garr soned by one hundred and fifty known The fort was garr soned by one hundred and fifty Federals, only twelve of whom were soldiers. No injury was done to Frankfort excepting the burning of the barracks on the edge of the city on Friday night, which was reported to be a bridge three miles northward.

LATER INTELLIGENCE. Capt. Dickson, of Gen. Burbridge's staff, telegraphs Gen Ewing, Lexington, 9 30 P. M., that Purbridge completely

routed Morgan's command at Cynthiana this morning. Jack Allen's force, three hundred strong, which has been attacking Frankfort, is said to be at Lawrenceburg. have, he adds, traced the flight of three hundred of Mo gan's men, under Col. Giltner, to Versailles, many of whom have thrown away their arms, and will probably unite with

Gen. Carrington has received from Gen Heintzelman despatch confirming the disaster to Hobson and the subsequent success of Gen Burbridge.

Hon. Francis M. Breston, member of the 36th Con-

gress, died at Eikton, Kentucky, on Friday, of heart disease STILL LATER. A despatch from Cincionati received at the War De-

United States forces in Kentucky, was on Sunday night in pursuit of the remnant of Morgan's men. It adds: "Reports from Boyd's this (Monday) morning put the further he would lose his life. The mutineer, with a horrebel loss in Sunday's fight at three hundred killed and rible oath, called the Captain a coward, and, daving him to wounded and about seven hundred prisoners. We think fire, so this a little exaggerated, but Burbridge has put it out of the power of Morgan to do any further damage, and it will entered

THE DRAFT EXEMPTION.

keep him busy to get clear of the State.'

tives on Wednesday and referred to the Committee on

WASHINGTON, JUNE 8, 1864. To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I have the honor to submit for the consideration of Congress a letter and enclosure from the Secretary of War, with my concurrence in the recommendation therein made ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Vashington, June 7, 1864. To the President. SIR: I beg leave to submit to you a report made to me by the Provost Marshal General, showing the result of the draft now going on to fill the deficiency in the quotas of certain States, and recommending a repeal of the clause in

the enrolment act commonly known as the three hundred The recommendation of the Provost Marshal General is approved by this Department, and I trust that it will be recommended by you to Congress. The recent successes that have attended our arms lead to the hope that, by maintaining our military strength and giving it such in-crease as the extended field of operations may require, an early termination of the war may be at ained complish this, it is absolutely necessary that efficient means be taken, with vigor and promptness, to keep the army up to its strength, and supply deficiencies occasioned by the losses sustained in the field. To that end resort must be had to a draft; but ample experience has now shows that the pecuniary exemption from service frustrates the object of the enrolment law by furnishing money instead of me An additional reason for repea ing the three hundred dollar clouse is, that it is contemplated to make the draft

for a comparatively short term. The burden of military

ervice will therefore be lightened, but its certainty of fur

nishing troops is an absolute essential to success. I have the honor to be your obedient servant, EDWIN M. STANTON

WAR DEPARTMENT, Provost Marshal teneral's Office Washington, June 6, 1864. Washington, June 6, 1864.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War.

Sir: In accordance with the amended enrolment act approved February 24, 1864, and your orders on the subject, I am now conducting a draft in various sub-districts for their respective deficiencies on quotas of troops heretofore assigned. The results of this draft, so far as shown

by reports to this date, a; e worthy of attention. They are pricfly as follows: Total number exempted 7.016

Number paid commutation money.......5 050 Number who have furnished substitutes 1,416 Number held for personal service......1,259 (This last includes some who may yet pay

States. I invite your attention to the small proportion of soldiers being obtained under the existing law. I see no reason to believe that the army can be materially strengthened by draft so long as the three hundred dollar clause is in force, nor do I think it safe to assume that the commutation paid by a drafted man will enable the Gov rnment to procure a volunteer or substitute in his place.

do not think that large bounties by the United States should e sgain resorted to for raising troops. I recommend that he taree hundred dollar clause, as it is known, be repealed.

MORE CONTRABANDS.

sached here from the White House on board of Governnent propellers. They were conveyed from the wharf to Freedman's Village in four-horse Government wagons, and the train (numbering fifty wagons) attracted much attention as it passed through the streets.-Star.

Twenty-one vessels are now leading at Philadelphia with 45,000 barrels of petroleum for Europe.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Despatch to the New York Times. HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,

June 11-P. M. The past few days have been quite uneventful to the Army of the Potomac. Our lines are scarcely nearer the enemy than was the position at the close of the battle on Friday, more than a week ago. The t. oops on both sides, each behind their entrenchments, have kept up a desultory but useless fire, just sufficient to make it apparent that the cripple Gen. Sherman. The grand base of the army now respective works were not vacant. Both armies in fact have been enjoying the repose which was needed after the hard fighting and rapid marching of three weeks' campaign-

To-day the silence is even more marked than before. The sound of a musket has scarcely been heard along the entire front. A few blurts of artillery and the explosion of a shell or two high over the trees about the centre of the line have been the only reminders this afternoon of the enemy's presence.

From present indications, it is not likely that there will be fighting for several days to come; but the storm is brewing, and may burst in quarters least expected by the enemy.

Yesterday an order was issued by Gen. Meade forbidding unauthorized communications with the enemy. The ways apt to leak out. The opposing lines of rifle pits, it must be borne in mind, are not a hundred yards apart-in some parts of the line much closer. For any portion of not death. But the men are utterly weary of leading and firing. They have kept up this heavy skirmishing for days. and no visible advantage has been gained by either side. The fire gradually slackens.

I have seen a great many prisoners lately. Their apearance entirely re utes the very current stories that the rebel army is in a destitute and starving condition. It is simply idle to ta'k about starving the enemy into submission. The rebel soldiers, as a general thing, are stout, strong, and the very picture of health. It is insulting to our own brave men that the statements so industriously circulated respecting the feebleness and lack of power of endurance of the Southern soldiers should be believed. The rations of the rebel troops may not be in as great variety as those furnished to our men, but they have proved to be fully as nutritious. This fact cannot be gainsayed.

MUTINY AT SEA.

Conspiracy to Seize a California Steamer.

The California steamship Ocean Queen, on her departure rom New York for Aspinwall on the 15th ultimo, took out two hundred and seventeen sailors, most of whom had been trans erred from the army to the navy, and she had on poard also about five hundred passengers.

On the third day out about thirty of the sailors endeavored to seize the steamer. There had been indications of trouble previous to this attempt, but the men failed to put their plot into execution. These men, it seems, had formed a plan to seize the stesmship. Their first object was the killing of all persons who should oppose them, and the conspiracy included the running of the vessel after her seizure on their own account.

The intenti in of the mutineers was to take the vessel on the first night after her departure; but they had no engineer am my their number who could work her engines. Threats of violence has, however, been somewhat openly

made, and there was much excitement on board.

On the day mentioned, under pretence that they wished to go into the first cabin, the mutineers attacked Captain Tirklepaugh, who would not permit them to do as they desired. This was a signal for a combined movement of the conspirators, and the men who were in the plot seted un-ser the leadership of the most desperate of their number. The ringleaders advanced upon Captain Tinklepaugh partment states that Gen Burbridge, commanding the and Commander Ammen, of the vary, who had the sailors in charge. The Captain, who had expected the difficulty and was prepared, aimed his revolver at the head of the fire, sprang forward. C-ptain T. kept his word. The buliet from the weapon which covered the ruffin's head entered his brain, and he fell, almost instantly expiring.

The excitement among the passengers, many of whom were ladies, and also among the mutineers, was at this time intense. The lat er rushed forward, and the mutineer who followed the first was fired at by Commander The following is a copy of the special message from the President which was laid before the House of Representaffective in every case, and the mutiacer fell, pierced by five or six bullets.

five or six bullets.

Se icg that their plot was likely to fail in consequence of the adequate preparations of the officers and crew to defend the vessel the conspirators made no further efforts.

A few minutes after their attack had failed they were entirely quiet; their resolution was gone and they were easily disarmed and put in irons.

There was no further trouble on board. The dead

mulineers were thrown into the ocean, and thirly or more men who were in irons were taken to Aspinwall, and across the Isthmus Eight, however, escaped and another was shot .- New York Post.

REPORTED FIGHT ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

CAIRO, JUNE 10-Midnight.-The steamer Emperor. from New Orleans on the 4th instant, has arrived here. When she passed Columbia on the 7th instant an engagement had taken place between a portion of Gen. A. J. Smith's forces and the rebels at Columbia. No satisfactory information concerning it could be obtained. Our forces are reported to have lost thirty or forty killed and seventy wounded. The battery at Columbia had been removed when the Emperor passed. The boats of the Ma rine Brigade were lying there, and the town was burning, as were also the buildings on some plantations above, where Smith's forces were stationed. The fleet was lying about

two miles above Columbia PARTICULARS OF THE FIGHT. CAIRO, (ILL.) JUNE 11 -By the arrival of the steamer Liberty further accounts of the battle at Columbia (Ark.)

The rebel forces engaged are estimated at three thousand. General Smith landed at Sunoyside on the 5th, and took up the line of march early in the morning, under a heavy rain, in the direction of Lake Cheat. About nine o'clock the advance met two regiments of the enemy, strongly posted opposite the bank of a bayou emptying into the lake, and opened fire upon them from two guns. They fell back to a second position on the bayou, leaving an open field between the two lines. Our fire was responded to by the enemy with a battery of six guns. Our forces soon desisted from the use of their guns, and advanced under a heavy fire upon the enemy's line, driving them from their position. The enemy retreated in a westerly direction, leaving the lake in the rear, and rendering it impracticable to pursue. The engagement lasted an hour. Our loss was twenty killed and seventy wounded. The enemy's less was about the same number. Our forces suffered most in crossing the open field. Marmaduke is reported to be in command. Gen. Mower had a horse shot under him twice while leading his men upon the enemy's line.

Guerrillas made a raid on the plantation of Julge Dent, near Skipworth's Landing, on the 7th instant, capturing sixty mules and carrying off all the negroes employed on the plantation.

DEATH OF CHIEF JUSTICE HORNBLOWER.

The Newark (N. J.) Advertiser records the death in that city, on the 11th instant, of the Hon. JOSEPH C. HORNBLOWER, formerly Chief Justice of New Jersey, in the eighty-eighth year of his age.

New Jersey, was born in Staffordshire, England, about 1730, and was one of a large family of civil engineers, whose names were intimately connected with the steam engine This (Wednesday) morning abouts ix hundred contrabands long anterior to the discoveries of Watt., Judge Hornblower was appointed Chief Justice of the Suprems Court of New Jersey in the year 1832, and held the office for fourteen years, retiring from the bench in 1846, in the seventieth year of his age. His decisions covering the whole of this period, embracing causes of every character, occupy several volumes of the New Jersey Law Reports. These reports attest his learning, his legal soumen, his sound judgment, and his inflexible desire to do right.

1 am, air, very respectfully, your obedient servant, JAMES B. FRY, His father, the Hon. Josiah Hornblower, of Belleville. Provost Marshal Ge

have been received.